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United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the forty-ninth session (8 December 2005 and 13-17 March 2006)

Economic and Social Council
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Note

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[1] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[2] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[3]

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000, 56/124 of 19 December 2001 and 57/174 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 53/115, 54/132, 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged the Subcommission, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled "Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors",

Convinced that the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century will enhance cooperation against drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East,

1. *Takes note* of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

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[1] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[2] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[3] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures to combat the traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and consistent with their national legislation and the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters.

Annex

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century

We, the representatives of States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Having gathered at the fortieth session of the Subcommission, held in Baku from 12 to 16 September 2005, to consider the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[4] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[6]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled "Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors",

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/24 of 22 July 2005, entitled "Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan",

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005, entitled "International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs",

Bearing in mind the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[7]

Recalling various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the

[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[5] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[6] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.
[7] A/58/124, sect. III.A.

recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,[8] requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

Taking note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly[9] and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, including the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking[10] and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,[11]

Deeply concerned about the spread of drug abuse in the Near and Middle East and its effects on youth and on future generations,

Deeply concerned also about the increasing illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which threaten the political, economic and social structure and stability of the region,

Alarmed at the serious and growing threat posed by organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, money-laundering and various other forms of organized crime and their potential and, in some cases, actual links with terrorist groups,

Aware that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development,

Taking into account the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of trafficking in drugs, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of illicit drugs through the territory of transit States,

Recognizing the need to take further urgent measures against the illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs in regions where drug traffickers and organized criminal groups take advantage of territories affected by conflict, war, foreign occupation or other situations to engage in illicit activities,

Mindful of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to tackle drug trafficking effectively and to meet the goals and targets for the year 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Reiterating the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the action necessary to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

Convinced that specific action and comprehensive, well-coordinated national plans are the most effective means by which to combat problems involving illicit drugs and related crime,

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[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3.
[9] E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.
[10] E/CN.7/2005/4.
[11] E/CN.7/2005/3.

Have agreed on the following:

Cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies

1. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking and, in that context, encourage the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of drug trafficking and the reduction of illicit drug demand in transit States, as well as cooperation in areas such as border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, including controlled delivery, and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin.

2. In promoting a unified response to combating drug trafficking in the region, States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should promote closer coordination between drug law enforcement agencies of neighbouring States, such as through joint training, through the establishment of effective systems to promote the sharing of operational experience to facilitate the identification and arrest of drug traffickers and the dismantling of criminal groups and through the facilitation of regular meetings of drug law enforcement agencies with their cross-border counterparts.

3. Drug law enforcement agencies in the region should establish specific mechanisms for the regular exchange of information between national drug law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in neighbouring States and beyond on drug trafficking networks active in the region.

4. We emphasize the importance of coordinating law enforcement activities, in particular the exchange of information at the international level, which can benefit greatly by the establishment of coordination centres, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. Governments should designate national law enforcement authorities to be responsible for dealing with requests for mutual legal assistance, as provided for in article 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[12] as well as cooperating closely with other authorities with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action, as provided for in article 9 of that Convention.

6. In order to expand their operational capacities, States members of the Subcommission should consider implementing coordinated operations at border stations, through coordinated mobile patrols and by strengthening joint drug law enforcement efforts at land and sea borders involving neighbouring States.

7. States members of the Subcommission should work towards greater harmonization of their criminal justice systems and national drug control legislation in order to expedite the taking of appropriate measures and other action against drug traffickers and related offenders.

8. States members of the Commission should work to support the efforts of the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

narcotics objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan of Afghanistan.

9. The Subcommission should continue to meet on an annual basis in the capital city of one of its member States.

Drug demand reduction

10. States members of the Subcommission should promote awareness, in particular among young people, of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the abuse of illicit drugs.

11. States members of the Subcommission should consider amending their national legislation, where necessary, to facilitate the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers through, for example, the introduction of drug courts, police referral to voluntary treatment programmes and other recognized alternative approaches to treatment.

12. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen their political commitment to implement drug abuse prevention policies and strategies effectively and to continue their drug demand reduction programmes, paying attention to early intervention, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users, in order to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

13. States members of the Subcommission should continue to incorporate substance abuse prevention, treatment and health care into their national drug control strategies, as well as into their socio-economic development programmes, especially programmes designed to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women, and child welfare, including in relation to preventing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

14. States members of the Subcommission are also encouraged to ensure that substance abuse treatment is accessible and affordable to drug abusers living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to work to eliminate barriers to access for drug abusers in need of HIV/AIDS care and support.

Assistance to transit States

15. We welcome the follow-up of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003,[13] and encourage the development of similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory.

16. International financial institutions and other potential donors are encouraged to provide financial assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse and deal with their consequences.

[13] S/2003/641, annex.

17. States members of the Subcommission should integrate projects, where appropriate, for illicit drug demand reduction and strengthen treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers in the programmes for international assistance to those transit States which are affected by drug abuse as a result of the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, to enable them to deal effectively with the problem.

Control of precursors

18. States members of the Subcommission should cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen international cooperation in the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.[14]

19. States members of the Subcommission should support international operations aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular Operation Topaz, Operation Purple and Project Prism coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board, by exchanging information with other States and conducting timely joint law enforcement operations, including the use of controlled deliveries and backtracking investigations into the sources and origins of seizures.

20. States members of the Subcommission are urged to take immediate steps to ensure that the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention are placed under the control of their regulatory authorities.

Money-laundering

21. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen action to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by enhancing international cooperation, adopting legislation that makes money-laundering a criminal and extraditable offence, establishing financial intelligence units to support the effective investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences and removing any impediments to criminal investigation linked to bank secrecy.

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

22. The international community should be requested to assist and cooperate in the development of illicit crop eradication programmes and to promote alternative development programmes and, in particular, support should be given to Afghanistan in this respect.

[14] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption

23. States members of the Subcommission welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[15] and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[16] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air[17] and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.[18]

24. States members of the Subcommission that have not yet done so should become parties to and implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, as well as the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, as soon as possible and, where appropriate, request assistance to that end from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other relevant United Nations bodies, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

25. States members of the Subcommission should also consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption[19] as soon as possible in order to allow its early entry into force and subsequent implementation.

26. States members of the Subcommission and relevant regional economic integration organizations should take all necessary measures to improve international cooperation in criminal matters, especially in the form of extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the relevant conventions.

Draft resolution II
Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[20] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[21] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[22] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[23]

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,[24]

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[15] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.
[16] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II.
[17] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex III.
[18] General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex.
[19] General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.
[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[21] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[22] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[23] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[24] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 59/160 of 20 December 2004 on control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/8 on control of cannabis in Africa,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/160, and looking forward to the forthcoming release of the market survey on cannabis requested by the Assembly in that resolution,

Emphasizing the need for States parties to continue to honour their obligations under the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention and the 1988 Convention,

Noting that cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused of the drugs listed in the international drug control treaties,

Concerned that cultivation of cannabis plants and trafficking in and abuse of cannabis are on the increase in Africa, in part as a result of extreme poverty, the absence of any crops offering viable alternatives and the lack of resources for the identification and eradication of cultivation of cannabis plants and for interdiction efforts and in part because of the profitability of such activities and the high demand for cannabis in other regions,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in combating both drug trafficking and drug abuse in a balanced and integrated manner,

Recognizing that alternative development programmes have proved to be a useful tool in efforts to eradicate illicit drug crop cultivation,

Aware of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Having regard to the successes recorded so far in the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation through the application of alternative development programmes,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005,[25] in which the Board regretted the absence of alternative development projects or programmes in Africa, despite the large amount of cannabis produced in the region,

Desiring that the successful application of alternative development programmes in efforts to sustain the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation be replicated, as appropriate and possible, in efforts to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to adhere to the international drug control treaties and to adopt policies that promote international cooperation;

[25] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 33.

2. *Calls upon* Member States and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution 59/160 on control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis;

3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as part of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation to affected States, especially in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, and technical assistance, with due regard to the environmental degradation caused by the cultivation of cannabis plants;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and invites organizations with experience and relevant expertise in the eradication of illicit crops and in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes to share that experience and expertise, upon request, with States seeking to develop and implement eradication and alternative development programmes with a view to reducing the cultivation of cannabis plants, especially in Africa, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate efforts in that regard;

5. *Urges* Member States in which the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants is taking place to carry out, as a matter of priority and as appropriate, a comprehensive assessment of the extent of such cultivation and to use that assessment to inform both eradication and alternative development strategies with a view to further reducing the supply of cannabis;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, when requested by States reporting the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants, to conduct a study with development partners, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, on the feasibility of implementing alternative development programmes in those countries;

7. *Urges* Member States implementing alternative development programmes to integrate them into other drug control measures, including demand reduction strategies, at the national and regional levels in such a way as to ensure the sustainability of those programmes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider the possibility of developing a global, integrated and balanced strategy for alternative development in consultation with Member States, in coordination with ongoing efforts to establish an overarching strategy, pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III
Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the scale and complexity of the problem of narcotic drugs and the risk that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan, as well as at the regional and international levels,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the personal commitment of President Hamid Karzai to foster and implement counter-narcotics measures, including the publication in 2006 of the interim National Drug Control Strategy, which was welcomed by the international community at the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006,

Welcoming the inclusion of counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme in the Afghanistan Compact and the Government of Afghanistan's interim National Development Strategy,

Welcoming also the noteworthy progress made in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan, including the adoption of counter-narcotics legislation, the establishment of a counter-narcotics tribunal, the use of extradition as a tool and the development of the country's counter-narcotics law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, which has resulted in the conviction of over 90 drug traffickers and an increase in drug-related seizures,

Recalling the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, in which it is indicated that, for the first time since 2001, Afghanistan has succeeded in achieving a decrease of 20 per cent in the area under cultivation of opium poppy, from 130,000 hectares to 104,000 hectares,

Welcoming the commitment by Afghanistan and its neighbours to enhanced regional cooperation as expressed in the Doha Declaration on Border Management in Afghanistan of 28 February 2006,

Noting with concern, however, the reported potential for increases in 2006 in the cultivation of opium poppy, in particular in specific provinces of Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the sustainable elimination of drug crop cultivation and drug trafficking in Afghanistan will take time and that it is a common and shared responsibility to be addressed through international efforts, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[26]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly requested the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

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[26] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, in which the Council endorsed the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes, welcomed the updated National Drug Control Strategy presented by the Government of Afghanistan at the London Conference and encouraged additional international support for the four priorities identified in that Strategy, including through contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund,

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community, including through contributions to the Government of Afghanistan's Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and through other entities;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the strong commitment of the international community to the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in its endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact during the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006;

3. *Commends* the National Drug Control Strategy of 2006 of the Government of Afghanistan, including its identification of the following four priority areas of activity:

(a) Disrupting the illicit drug trade by targeting traffickers and their backers;

(b) Strengthening and diversifying legal rural livelihoods;

(c) Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and enhancing the treatment of problem drug users, including support for the action steps on demand reduction identified by Afghanistan and its partners at the Conference on Behavioural Health held in Kabul in May 2005;

(d) Developing state institutions at the central and provincial levels vital to the implementation of the counter-narcotics strategy;

4. *Invites* the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement its National Drug Control Strategy by:

(a) Continued provision of expertise and financial assistance, including through the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, in support of the key priorities set out in the National Drug Control Strategy;

(b) Making every effort to control smuggling into Afghanistan of precursors and chemicals used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs;

(c) Enhancing the steps already being taken aimed at a global reduction in illicit drug demand, thereby helping the Government of Afghanistan to fight illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

5. *Reiterates* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005[27] regarding the recent advocacy by a non-governmental organization of so-called legal cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan;

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[27] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

6. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan to maintain control of illicit drugs among its highest priorities, as stipulated in article 7 of the Afghan Constitution and in line with the National Drug Control Strategy, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in drugs;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Afghanistan and all members of the international community to implement the Afghanistan Compact, which aims at achieving a sustained and significant reduction in the production of and trafficking in narcotics with a view to completely eliminating them, with drug control as a cross-cutting issue;

8. *Invites* the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbours, while appreciating their existing cooperation, to enhance regional cooperation in order to strengthen border control and security belts in the region, with a view to disrupting the smuggling of drugs out of Afghanistan and the smuggling of precursors into Afghanistan, including through participation in the Paris Pact initiative,[28] emerging from the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, and in the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

9. *Invites* Member States to provide the necessary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to ensure that multilateral assistance is provided to Afghanistan in full support of its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter at future sessions.

Draft resolution IV
Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which States were urged to provide greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which were necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty,[29]

Reaffirming also its resolution 2003/37 of 22 July 2003 on strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation, in which it called upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote

[28] S/2003/641, annex.
[29] A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 21.

alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Bearing in mind Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/9 and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue,[30]

Recognizing with concern that in some Member States illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production degrade, among other things, forest areas, areas under environmental protection and areas used for licit crops, causing serious environmental damage,

Taking into account the Millennium Development Goals,[31] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[32] and Agenda 21,[33] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[34]

Noting with concern that, in lands adjacent to areas used for the cultivation of illicit crops, there is a high risk of displacement of licit crops and their replacement by illicit crops,

Recognizing the importance of achieving a balance between law enforcement, demand reduction, interdiction, eradication and alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into national and international development strategies as well as into development efforts;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes and projects to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;

3. *Urges* donor Governments, in conformity with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to fight against illicit drugs in a comprehensive and balanced manner, to increase their cooperation on alternative development matters, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative

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[30] E/CN.7/2006/7.

[31] See A/56/326, annex, and A/58/323, annex.

[32] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[33] Ibid., annex II.

[34] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

development, by taking into account environmental protection, sustainable forest management, including agroforestry and reforestation, technical assistance, production infrastructure and the promotion of private investment and the agricultural industry;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their national and international obligations, and invites relevant international organizations to consider measures to facilitate access to and positioning in international markets for alternative development products;

5. *Invites* Member States, relevant international organizations, financial institutions, regional development banks, funds for the protection of the environment and non-governmental organizations to support and promote financing for programmes and projects in the context of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, taking into account that, in areas affected by or vulnerable to illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, protecting the environment, preventing its degradation and promoting its sustainable recovery should be considered;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international organizations to redouble their efforts to obtain new and additional voluntary financial resources, at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in support of programmes and projects relating to alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V
The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005 and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

Emphasizing that the need for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions

of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[35] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[36]

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

Expressing deep concern at the increase in the global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which has the potential to upset the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates to meet medical and scientific needs,

Emphasizing the importance of the system of estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, in particular in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[37] in which ministers and other government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

Considering that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces and that, therefore, market economy considerations alone should not determine the extent of cultivation of opium poppy,

Reiterating the importance of the medical use of opiates in pain relief therapy, as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of licit demand for narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, supporting traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[38] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[39] and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of opium poppy and production of opiate raw materials;

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[35] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[36] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[37] A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[38] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[39] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries producing opium to limit the cultivation of opium poppy, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and urges that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005[40] regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to resist such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid creating imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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[40] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session[41] and approves the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fiftieth session.

Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate [*theme and sub-themes to be decided*].
4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.
5. Drug demand reduction:
   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
      (ii) Countering money-laundering;

[41] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 28* (E/2006/28).

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

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11. Organization of the work of the Commission:

(a) Consideration of the timing of and approach to the final review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

(b) Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission.

12. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

Draft decision II
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005.[42]

[42] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 49/1
Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[43] the Assembly called upon all States to take into account the outcome of that session when formulating national strategies and programmes and to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration, and requested the Commission to analyse those reports in order to enhance cooperative efforts to address the world drug problem,

Recognizing that the international drug control treaties, the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, especially the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[44] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[45] together constitute a comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement those activities,

Noting the drug-related components of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[46] adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,

Recognizing that data and expertise acquired by specialized national or regional bodies in monitoring the drug situation in their own geographical contexts can contribute significantly when assessing the implementation of the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Taking note of the conclusions of the expert workshop on measuring progress in demand reduction held in Vienna from 31 October to 2 November 2005,

Recalling its resolution 42/11, in which it requested the Executive Director to prepare a biennial report that would be based on replies provided by Member States to a biennial questionnaire, that would contain information on global trends, organized by region, and that would also draw on the expertise and experience gained by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime from its technical

[43] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[44] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[45] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.
[46] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

assistance programmes and information collected through various relevant questionnaires, including the annual reports questionnaire,

Acknowledging the processes already established by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in their assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

1. *Underscores* the value of an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment by Member States of the global progress achieved and of the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and recommends that this assessment take a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to engage with national and regional experts from all geographical regions, as well as experts from relevant international organizations in the field of drug control, on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to submit a report on the results of those efforts, together with recommendations on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for its consideration with a view to, as appropriate, complementing the information available to Member States and providing them with additional input to make an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent global assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

4. *Recommends* that, following the global assessment, there should be a period of global reflection by Member States, based on the fundamental principles of the international drug control treaties and giving due regard to measures that have led to positive outcomes and aspects that require greater effort;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 49/2
Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[47] devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Recalling also that, in paragraphs 2 and 12 of the Political Declaration, Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach that involved civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account the important role that can be played by non-governmental organizations in contributing to the identification of viable solutions and the formulation and implementation of appropriate programmes and policies, as envisaged by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted in 1987,[48] and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[49]

Noting the important role played by non-governmental organizations and civil society in demand reduction by, for example, providing education, leisure and recreational activities and facilitating interaction between generations,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/9, in which it expressed the need to recognize and encourage the efforts of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in drug demand reduction,

Reinforcing the commitment made by Heads of State at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to achieve significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, inter alia, by the year 2008,

Bearing in mind Member States' commitment to report on progress in achieving goals and targets by 2008 and the request of the General Assembly to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to analyse such reports,

Taking note of the second biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[50] in which it was stated that demand reduction efforts needed to be stepped up over the next five years in order to achieve significant and measurable results,

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[47] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[48] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 87.I.13), chap. I, sect. A.

[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[50] E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

1. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contribution made by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in curbing drug abuse, in particular with regard to the reduction of demand;

2. *Encourages* Member States to consider consulting and working with non-governmental organizations in developing and implementing demand reduction policy and programmes;

3. *Seriously encourages* civil society and non-governmental organizations to use their full capacity to raise public awareness regarding the negative consequences of drug abuse;

4. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations to reflect on their own achievements in addressing the drug problem and to report on their progress to their respective national government bodies, in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations entities, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate participation by representatives of non-governmental organizations in the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Resolution 49/3
Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed by the physical and psychological damage caused by synthetic drugs, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as Ecstasy), methamphetamine and amphetamine, and the highly addictive nature of methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Alarmed also by the widespread abuse of those drugs,

Recognizing that those drugs can be manufactured from chemicals anywhere, even in crude laboratories,

Acknowledging the challenges that this presents to law enforcement and regulatory authorities,

Noting that denying clandestine drug manufacturers the required precursor chemicals is one of the effective strategies to prevent the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[51] in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or significantly reduce the diversion of precursors,

[51] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking, in which the Assembly emphasized the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms were in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing substances listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[52] pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/41 of 21 July 2004 on the control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs,

Recalling further its resolution 45/12, in which it called on Governments to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or suspected diversion of precursors within their territories were communicated without delay to the competent authorities of all the Governments concerned and to the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling its resolution 48/11, in which it noted that the International Narcotics Control Board had been given the additional functions of receiving and disseminating precursor information on a real-time basis and also of identifying trends involving the diversion or misuse of precursors and following up all reported seizures and cases involving diversion with the competent authorities of the countries concerned,

Stressing that control of precursor chemicals is a strategy to prevent diversion by ensuring that precursor chemicals are only sold to legitimate businesses for legitimate commercial, medical and scientific uses,

Recognizing that determining national legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals can greatly assist competent national authorities in importing and exporting countries to determine the legitimacy of proposed transactions in those substances in order to prevent imports greater than legitimate requirements that would be liable to diversion,

Recalling that article 19 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[53] and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol[54] requires States parties to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs,

Recalling also that, in its resolutions 1981/7 of 6 May 1981 and 1991/44 of 21 June 1991, the Economic and Social Council invited Governments to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board assessments of annual requirements for psychotropic substances listed in schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[55]

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[52] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[53] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.
[54] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[55] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Noting with satisfaction that the system of estimates and assessments has contributed effectively to the prevention of diversion of those substances from licit international trade into illicit channels,

Noting that the precursor chemicals 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone are important for the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy, methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Noting also that 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone are substances included in Table I of the 1988 Convention,

Acknowledging that pseudoephedrine and ephedrine can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means from preparations containing them, thus making them attractive to traffickers and to manufacturers of illicit methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Noting that some such preparations are widely used to treat common diseases,

Concerned that the International Narcotics Control Board has reported the recovery of large amounts of preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from illicit amphetamine and methamphetamine manufacturing sites,

Noting that preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means to obtain those precursor chemicals, otherwise regulated under the 1988 Convention,

1. *Requests* Member States to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone and, to the extent possible, estimated requirements for imports of preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to provide those estimates to Member States in such a manner as to ensure that such information is used only for drug control purposes;

3. *Invites* Member States to report to the International Narcotics Control Board on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using estimates of legitimate requirements for the precursor chemicals and preparations referred to in paragraph 1 above in preventing diversion;

4. *Requests* exporting States to exercise continuing vigilance to verify the legitimacy of each export authorization for those substances and, to the extent possible, also for preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means, using where appropriate the estimates referred to in paragraph 1 above to assist them in that process;

5. *Urges* exporting States to continue, under Project Prism, to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board information on all shipments of 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone and, subject to national legislation and regulations, as in Project Prism, to provide information to the International Narcotics Control Board on preparations

containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

6. *Requests* Member States to permit, subject to their national legislation and regulations, the International Narcotics Control Board to share with concerned national law enforcement and regulatory authorities, taking care not to impede legitimate international commerce, shipment information on preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means, following the standard operating procedures as established under Project Prism on a current basis and using the online system of pre-export notifications or other effective mechanisms, so that appropriate measures can be taken to prevent or interdict those shipments which are of concern;

7. *Calls upon* importing States to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that the quantities of those substances and preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means authorized in their import certificates are commensurate with their legitimate requirements for manufacture or domestic consumption, using the estimates of the International Narcotics Control Board to assist in that process;

8. *Urges* importing States to carry out backtracking investigations providing relevant information, such as types of chemical and samples of the seized material, to the International Narcotics Control Board and exporting States;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the precursor programmes of the International Narcotics Control Board are adequately funded, and invites Member States to consider providing additional support to the precursor programmes in the form of provision of cost-free expertise and extrabudgetary funds.

Resolution 49/4
Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned at the increased drug supply and the significant prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users,

Considering that, in the search for the best treatment and prevention models for drug use, the specific social, economic, political and cultural situation of each country must be taken into account,

Keeping in mind that, in its resolution 46/2, it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing and strengthening, at the international and regional levels, its role and strategy regarding the prevention of HIV transmission related to drug abuse,

Recalling the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987, in which the Board stressed the need for Governments to adopt measures aimed at the reduction of needle-sharing among injecting drug users in order to control the

spread of HIV/AIDS by that means,[56] and keeping in mind that any prophylactic measures should not promote or facilitate drug abuse,[57]

Recalling also the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003, in which the Board stated that the implementation of drug substitution treatment did not constitute any breach of treaty provisions,[58]

Taking note of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, in 2001,[59]

Acknowledging the role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2004 and 2005 as chair of the Committee of Co-Sponsoring Organizations of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Taking into consideration the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[60]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/40 of 21 July 2004, on guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids, in which the Council addressed preventing the transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases,

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation:

(a) To give the utmost consideration to the development of demand reduction actions based on studies and research that demonstrate the efficacy and efficiency of drug-related treatment and prevention;

(b) To adopt drug-related health policies that facilitate prevention of drug abuse and access by drug users to different types of prevention, treatment and care for drug dependency, drug-related HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases;

(c) To enhance efforts to promote access to health and social care for drug users and their families without discrimination of any kind and, where appropriate, to cooperate with relevant non-governmental organizations;

(d) To provide access, as appropriate and in the framework of the pertinent national policies, to medications, vaccines and other measures that are consistent with international drug control treaties and have been shown to be effective in reducing the risk of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases among injecting and other drug users, under the supervision of the competent authorities or institutions;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, as well as related decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

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[56] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XI.3), para. 2.

[57] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1), para. 221.

[58] Ibid., para. 222.

[59] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

[60] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in conformity with the *UNAIDS Technical Support Division of Labour* document,[61] to provide technical assistance, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to Member States to develop comprehensive demand reduction strategies and measures, including HIV/AIDS prevention and care in the context of drug abuse, that are consistent with the international drug control treaties;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it biennially, starting at its fifty-first session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 49/5
Paris Pact initiative

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[62] in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and expressed their conviction that it must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Welcoming the Paris Pact initiative emerging from the Paris Statement,[63] which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003,

Taking note of the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, and noting with concern recent indications of a possible increase in cultivation in several regions,

Expressing its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in order to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan and the illicit trade in opium,

Welcoming the outcome of the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006, which included counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme,

Welcoming also the decisions taken by the International Conference on Border Management and Regional Cooperation, held in Doha on 27 and 28 February 2006,

1. *Expresses support* for the proposal of the Russian Federation to convene in Moscow in June 2006, in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative,[64] an international conference at the ministerial level on drug routes from Central Asia to Europe;

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[61] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Geneva, August 2005.
[62] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[63] See S/2003/641, annex.
[64] See S/2003/641, annex.

2. *Encourages* the international conference to take stock of the progress made under the Paris Pact initiative and of existing structures in order to improve them or adapt them to existing needs;

3. *Invites* all the parties concerned to take an active part in the conference;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the organization and holding of the conference on that matter and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fiftieth session.

Resolution 49/6
Listing of ketamine as a controlled substance

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 48/1, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control treaties,

Recalling also the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004[65] and 2005,[66] in which the Board reaffirmed the widespread abuse of substances not scheduled under the international drug control treaties, in particular ketamine,

Recognizing that, in its report for 2005, the International Narcotics Control Board drew attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of ketamine, in particular among youth, in East and South-East Asia, and trafficking in ketamine in that region and in other regions, including North America and South America,[67]

Recognizing also the licit use of ketamine as an anaesthetic and its diversion for illicit use as a mixture or in conjunction with amphetamine-type stimulants, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as Ecstasy), as well as its harmful effects,

Deeply concerned by the threat to the well-being of people and society posed by the diversion of ketamine for illicit use and by the rise in the abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

Welcoming the decision of the World Health Organization to conduct a critical review of ketamine,

Noting that a number of Member States in many regions of the world have placed ketamine on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation,

Noting also the efforts being made to discuss in the international forums on drug law enforcement, in particular the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, East Asia and the Pacific, held in Hanoi from

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[65] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

[66] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

[67] Ibid., paras. 385, 431, 468, 471 and 641.

7 to 11 November 2005, the placing of ketamine under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[68] to better control and limit abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of and trafficking in ketamine, in particular in East and South-East Asia, which also affects States in other regions;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation, where the domestic situation so requires;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting a system of import-export certificates for use by their government agencies;

4. *Urges* Member States to share, through bilateral, regional and international channels, relevant information on the licit import and export of ketamine and the abuse of and trafficking in ketamine, including patterns of such trafficking, in order to reduce the widespread abuse of the substance.

Resolution 49/7
Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors,

Noting that trafficking in and diversion of precursors essential to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances constitute a problem that deserves the full attention of all States and the United Nations,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[69] in which Member States established 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, in section II of which the Assembly sought to promote the exchange of experience relating to police, customs and other administrative investigation, interception, detection and control of diversion of precursors,

Concerned that the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants is a worldwide problem,

Noting that amphetamine-type stimulants are of increasing concern in Africa, East and South-East Asia, North America and Oceania, with significant quantities of methylenedioxymethamphetamine continuing to be seized by law enforcement agencies and evidence of increased manufacture of that substance,

[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[69] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Acknowledging the emphasis placed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the need for effective administrative, legislative and regulatory controls and structures for the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders as a means of implementing article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[70]

Mindful that safrole, a principal precursor chemical used in the manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine, can be extracted from safrole-rich oils,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board has recommended that sassafras oil, because of its high safrole content and because it may be readily used in illicit drug manufacture, should be considered as safrole itself and referred to as "safrole in the form of sassafras oil" and should be controlled in the same way as safrole in its pure form,[71]

Noting that, in addition to sassafras oil, other safrole-rich oils are traded in multi-ton consignments, but that there is no unique customs code for safrole rich oils under tne Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System,

Recognizing the legitimate use of safrole-rich oil in some industries, although not all end-user industries are known,

Recognizing also the need for the international community to monitor closely legitimate trade in safrole-rich oils and to take steps to prevent the diversion of those oils for use in the illicit manufacture of methylenedioxymethamphetamine,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to collaborate on approaches to prevent, at the international and national levels, the diversion of precursors;

2. *Encourages* Member States, to the extent possible under their national laws and regulations and in collaboration with the relevant industries, to continue to strengthen cooperation with associations, persons or companies engaged in activities involving precursors, for example, by encouraging importers and exporters to disclose fully to regulatory authorities consignments that contain safrole-rich oils, and by utilizing the pre-export notification system;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to control all safrole-rich oils in the same manner as safrole;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to provide a definition of "safrole-rich oils" for the purpose of controlling such substances in the same manner as safrole under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[72]

5. *Urges* Member States to ensure that mechanisms are in place to collect information on safrole-rich oils and to use form D to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board information on licit trade and trafficking in safrole-rich oils;

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[70] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[71] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.5), para. 137.

[72] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

6. *Invites* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular its Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of its international initiatives.

Resolution 49/8
Strengthening cooperative international arrangements at the operational law enforcement level in order to disrupt the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 45/2, on enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs, in which it recognized the importance of effective international cooperation in the fight against the global trade in illicit drugs, and encouraged Member States to further consider the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries,

Recalling also its resolution 47/4, on cooperative initiatives and intelligence-sharing as part of international efforts to fight illicit drugs, in which it affirmed the relevance of measures that facilitated effective cooperation in international investigations of cases involving illicit drugs, and encouraged Member States to use established liaison channels and, where appropriate, to develop new channels for the exchange of law enforcement information,

Noting with appreciation the multilateral efforts of States to control and eradicate the cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plants and the manufacture of heroin, cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulants and other illicit drugs,

Recognizing the continuing importance of interdicting illicit drugs at their point of cultivation, manufacture or production or as close to that source as possible in order to minimize the harm caused to communities in producer, transit and destination countries and the profiteering of criminal groups, which increases significantly at each stage of the drug trafficking route,

Noting the existence of many bilateral and multilateral agreements between operational law enforcement agencies setting out arrangements to facilitate transnational investigations and the exchange of law enforcement information,

Noting also not only the differences between the legislative and judicial systems of States, but also the common underpinning criminality involved in illicit drug manufacture and trafficking and the common goals of Member States to eliminate the subsequent harm caused to society,

Highlighting that the United Nations resolutions relating to the control of illicit drugs provide the legislative framework for the sharing of law enforcement information and for cooperative law enforcement investigations and operations,

Noting the examples of successful joint investigations involving law enforcement agencies at the bilateral, regional and international levels, which have prevented significant quantities of illicit drugs from reaching their intended destinations, that have resulted from existing bilateral and multilateral agreements between operational law enforcement agencies,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to place emphasis on cooperative arrangements at the operational level in order to disrupt the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs at their source or as close to their source as possible;

2. *Urges* Member States to maintain impetus with a view to entering into bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral arrangements between national law enforcement agencies in order to ensure exchange of law enforcement information, sharing of resources and expertise, including training methodologies, and joint investigations targeting international organized criminal groups and to minimize profiteering from the trade in illicit drugs;

3. *Urges* the continued and strengthened commitment of Member States to multi-jurisdictional law enforcement investigations targeting transnational criminal syndicates involved in the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs.

Chapter II

Thematic debate on alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue

4. At its 1265th and 1266th meetings, on 14 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 3, "Thematic debate: alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue".

5. The Chairperson of the Commission opened the thematic debate, which was moderated by the Chief of the Partnership in Development Branch of the Division of Operations of UNODC, who made an introductory statement. As agreed by the Commission, the discussion was led by three panellists: Victoria Eugenia Restrepo Uribe (Colombia), David Johnston (United States) and Christoph Berg (Germany). Ms. Restrepo Uribe made an audio-visual presentation on the subtheme "Scope and challenges". Mr. Johnston and Mr. Berg made audio-visual presentations on the subthemes "Integrated approach to alternative development" and "The role of UNODC in alternative development", respectively. A representative of the Secretariat also made audio-visual presentations on the work of UNODC in alternative development.

6. Statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Hungary, Guatemala, Nigeria, Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Argentina, Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea and Norway.

7. Statements were also made by the observers for Pakistan, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Ghana, Viet Nam, China, Tunisia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Morocco, Slovenia, Ecuador and Burkina Faso.

8. Statements were also made by the observers for the Andean Community, the Organization of American States/the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Gulf Cooperation Council and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The observer for the Institute for Policy Studies made a statement on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee.

Deliberations

9. In their presentations and in the discussion, the panellists and other speakers addressed, inter alia, conceptualizing alternative development in the context of drug control and the wider framework of development efforts, the main challenges being faced by different regions of the world with regard to illicit crop cultivation and the funding and evaluation of alternative development. The mix and sequencing of activities, the mainstreaming into overall development efforts, preventive alternative development and the problem of illicit cultivation of cannabis plants were also debated. The thematic debate also covered the results of UNODC activities in the field of alternative development and future directions.

1. Scope and challenges

10. The thematic debate focused on the different conceptual and programmatic aspects of alternative development. The problems and challenges facing alternative development in the different drug crop cultivation areas and ways to evaluate the impact of alternative development programmes were also addressed.

11. There was general agreement that alternative development should be seen as a fundamental component in a comprehensive counter-narcotics strategy to combat the world drug problem. There was also general agreement that, in order to be successful, alternative development required a comprehensive mix of activities, including demand reduction, health and education and sustainable development efforts aimed, inter alia, at improving living conditions among beneficiary communities to break their dependency on illicit drugs, as well as complementary eradication and law enforcement measures. Political commitment and long-term focus were identified as essential ingredients for success. Some speakers noted that alternative development programmes were needed to address the problem of illicit cultivation of cannabis plants in view of the global increase in cannabis production and demand. It was emphasized that alternative development programmes should be framed in the context of the international drug control treaties.

12. It was noted that alternative development programmes should be part of sustainable development efforts and be integrated into national and international economies as well as national socio-economic development processes. It was also noted that, since resources for alternative development might in some cases be limited, another approach would be to mainstream alternative development activities into existing national and international development activities.

13. A number of major challenges facing alternative development were identified, including poverty, security conditions, weak legal framework, geographical isolation of affected communities, limited presence of the State, poor infrastructure, environmental concerns, market access and the need to engage the private sector in marketing the products of alternative development.

14. A discussion also took place on best practices regarding the implementation of alternative development programmes. For example, there was consensus that participatory approaches and empowerment of the affected communities were requirements for the design, execution and evaluation of alternative development programmes. Several speakers acknowledged that funding for alternative development was insufficient to meet the challenges ahead. Some speakers indicated that financial support mechanisms needed to be enhanced, which would require the establishment of cooperation arrangements with international financial institutions, regional development banks and other relevant international organizations. The role of community-based and non-governmental organizations was acknowledged as a factor in promoting community participation and sustainability. One of the approaches that needed to be further developed and included among best practices was the establishment of micro-finance mechanisms that provided affected communities with access to credit to finance their alternative development initiatives.

15. One speaker noted that only a few countries promoted preferential access to their markets for alternative development products and that other countries should open up their markets to products from regions affected by illicit crop cultivation

and engaged in alternative development, bearing in mind the principles of fair competition. In that context, he indicated that some form of preferential treatment for alternative development products could be considered in the broader context of the negotiations taking place in the World Trade Organization. In addition, new marketing approaches could be explored to clearly identify alternative development products as contributing to the elimination of illicit drug production and drug abuse, thus encouraging consumers to purchase such products.

16. As regards the evaluation of the impact of alternative development programmes, there was consensus that a mix of indicators was required that went beyond measuring reduction of the area under illicit crop cultivation. Such indicators included measuring improvements in the lives and livelihoods of the communities participating in alternative development programmes, such as improved access to education, health and other services as well as generation of employment. Some speakers indicated that, in evaluating the success of alternative development programmes, assessment of the impact of institution-building activities, improvement of governmental capacity and environmental considerations, among other things, should be borne in mind. The inclusion of gender mainstreaming was also seen as relevant for alternative development programmes. It was also noted that a wealth of knowledge existed in the field of alternative development and that greater efforts needed to be made to identify and share best practices and lessons learned.

2. Integrated approach to alternative development

17. The thematic debate also focused on the proper mixture and sequencing of the elements of alternative development, how to promote alternative development as a cross-cutting issue and have it included and mainstreamed in development plans and programmes, how to harmonize the activities of all stakeholders and which players would be best placed to implement alternative development and preventive alternative development programmes.

18. A number of speakers mentioned that an integrated approach to alternative development would require a balanced approach between alternative development efforts and the rule of law. It was noted that the sustainable elimination of illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production required an integrated approach involving alternative development, demand reduction, interdiction and law enforcement measures, in compliance with human rights obligations. Those measures would need to be well balanced and applied in the appropriate sequence and must be well coordinated with other development measures. It was noted that alternative development programmes needed to be adjusted to the particular conditions existing in each region. Given that the sequencing of activities might change according to those conditions. One speaker noted that international cooperation partners providing technical and economic assistance to Afghanistan should continue to provide support and expertise to promote the economic development of the country. An integrated approach needed to be followed in Afghanistan, with a range of activities, including alternative development, that would make it possible for farmers to secure decent livelihoods and abandon illicit crop cultivation.

19. There was general agreement that it would be desirable to have alternative development integrated into wider development programmes. With respect to how

best to mainstream alternative development into the international development agenda, it was stated that UNODC should continue to use its advocacy role to encourage multilateral development agencies to take alternative development into consideration when developing their programmes. It was noted that the success of alternative development would also depend on local agencies' capabilities and the commitment of Governments. In that respect, some important elements to be considered were to support the generation of all forms of legitimate employment, training for entrepreneurs and the involvement of the private sector and civil society, as well as capacity-building for producer associations at the grass-roots level. One speaker indicated that the question of how to harmonize action by all players could be addressed through consultation mechanisms that identified common goals and indicators with a view to meeting the needs of the beneficiaries.

20. Speakers also mentioned the need to broaden the concept of alternative development to include preventive alternative development. In addition, they referred to preventive alternative development as an efficient strategy, because of its direct association with socio-economic development and environmental conservation, and a means to prevent the displacement of illicit crops to other areas and reduce the increase in illicit drug production. Other speakers indicated that it was important to understand the context and objectives of preventive alternative development.

3. The role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in alternative development

21. The thematic debate focused on the results and regional focus of UNODC activities in alternative development and the future direction of the regional and global focus of its programmes in that area.

22. Several speakers acknowledged the work of UNODC in alternative development. It was recognized that the Office had played a major role in several areas of alternative development over the last 30 years. Speakers mentioned that the Office had provided advisory services and technical assistance, implemented projects, pioneered participatory approaches and elicited strong governmental support. Many speakers recognized the expertise of UNODC in the thematic area and indicated that its knowledge base should be fully utilized. Some speakers mentioned that, while the regional focus of the Office had previously been in the Andean countries and South-East Asia, it should be broadened to assist countries in other regions. In that context, some speakers noted that alternative development programmes should be made available and applied to the problem of illicit cultivation of cannabis plants, in particular in Africa.

23. The focus of UNODC work on alternative development was addressed by several speakers, who indicated that the Office should continue to work on capacity building, promoting synergy and collaborating with other entities of the United Nations system and other international agencies. Some speakers also mentioned that UNODC should continue to implement projects and mainstream alternative development into broader development objectives. Other speakers also mentioned the recently released report of the Independent Evaluation Unit on alternative development and suggested that serious consideration should be given to the Unit's recommendations. Other speakers emphasized that the Office was uniquely positioned to serve as the interface between different players, to generate and

manage knowledge and to function as a catalyst and coordinator of alternative development responses. In that context, several speakers noted that resources should be made available to make possible preventive alternative development initiatives and to respond to the problem of illicit cultivation of cannabis plants.

24. At the end of the thematic debate, the Chairperson of the Commission summarized the salient points made during the discussion:

(a) All speakers expressed the view that alternative development was a fundamental component of the counter-narcotics strategy to combat the world drug problem;

(b) The discussion demonstrated that most countries agreed that alternative development should follow an integrated approach that required a mixture of comprehensive activities, including demand reduction, health and education and sustainable development efforts, as well as complementary eradication and law enforcement activities;

(c) Concern was expressed at the decreased funding available to undertake alternative development activities on a global scale, including at the impact that could have on existing programmes and on broadening the coverage of alternative development programmes;

(d) The majority of speakers referred to the need to evaluate the impact of alternative development activities against social, economic and human development indicators and not solely in relation to illicit crop reduction figures;

(e) A number of speakers referred to the importance of strengthening and supporting the UNODC alternative development programme. In that context, they recognized the knowledge and expertise of the Office and requested that it continue its action in that field and strengthen its role as a catalyst to raise awareness and to encourage the broader international community, in particular the international financial institutions, to work collaboratively on alternative development.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

25. At its 1267th and 1268th meetings, on 15 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session".

26. For its consideration of item 4, the Commission had before it a non-paper by UNODC (E/CN.7/2006/CRP.4).

27. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC introduced the agenda item. A statement was made by the representative of Austria on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union. (The acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania, the candidate countries Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, as well as the other countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro (and European Free Trade Association members Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area), as well as the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine associated themselves with the statement.) Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Cuba, India, Japan, the Russian Federation, Bolivia, Canada, the United States, Croatia, Chile, Armenia, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil. Statements were also made by the observers for Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Togo, Pakistan, the Netherlands and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. A statement was also made by the observer for CICAD.

A. Deliberations

28. Speakers reaffirmed that international cooperation and the principle of shared responsibility should guide efforts by States to fulfil the commitments they had undertaken at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

29. Several representatives noted that any evaluation of the progress achieved and of the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session should be based on an agreed, result-oriented evaluation methodology. Expertise and data acquired by specialized bodies in various regions in monitoring and evaluating the drug situation should complement information obtained on the basis of the biennial questionnaires, other relevant questionnaires and experience gained by UNODC from its global technical assistance programmes, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs

resolution 42/11, which could be facilitated by an expert group convened by the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Commission.

30. UNODC was encouraged to consult with intergovernmental bodies and institutions such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, CICAD and the ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs to share information as well as the methodology and tools they used.

31. Some representatives expressed the view that consideration should be given to having the review in 2008 of the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session go beyond assessment to develop forward-looking recommendations, including areas not covered by the resolutions of the twentieth special session. It was stated that the commitments made at the special session needed to be re-evaluated and the way forward needed to be agreed upon.

32. During the discussion, many representatives expressed appreciation to and commended UNODC for assisting countries in countering the drug problem and providing an institutional framework for international cooperation, as advocated by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

33. Several speakers reported on the steps undertaken by their Governments to meet the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session.

34. Many representatives reported that their Governments had adopted, updated or made progress in the implementation of national drug control strategies or action plans, which were essential to promoting a balanced, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to drug control.

35. Several speakers reported on the implementation of the guiding principles on drug demand reduction (General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 8) and outlined the approach of their respective Governments to the prevention of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. Among the examples given were the implementation of programmes for the prevention of drug abuse in the workplace and among secondary school students, the prescribing and control of pharmacotherapy and the introduction of mandatory treatment for drug users charged with a criminal offence.

36. Some representatives noted with concern that demand reduction had received less attention than supply reduction in terms of international cooperation and donor support.

37. A number of representatives indicated that national legislation on prevention and reduction of abuse of and trafficking in illicit drugs had recently been updated to increase the effectiveness of the national legal framework. That included new systems for the import and export of precursors, judicial cooperation and extradition treaties and the setting up of financial intelligence centres to combat money-laundering.

38. Many representatives reported in detail on their Governments' efforts and achievements in reducing the impact of drug abuse and trafficking. They described their interdiction activities, including the strengthening of their interdiction detection capacity, and trends in seizures of illicit drug consignments and in arrests and sentencing of drug traffickers.

39. Several representatives of countries neighbouring Afghanistan emphasized that sustained international assistance was essential to efforts to deal with the drug problem in Afghanistan. It was noted that the neighbouring countries were severely affected by illicit drug consignments from Afghanistan passing through their territory. The growing importance of the so-called northern route, used to smuggle opiates of Afghan origin though Central Asia into Europe, was emphasized. It was also stressed that assistance should be directed at building capacity to improve border control and at training Afghan drug control officers.

40. In that connection, several representatives commended the creation of a Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre in Almaty for the exchange of intelligence on drug trafficking, as well as the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century (see E/CN.7/2006/4, para. 5). The International Ministerial Conference on the Afghan Drug Routes, to be held in Moscow in June 2006, was also mentioned.

41. When reporting on trends in drug abuse in their countries, a number of representatives stressed that synthetic drugs such as amphetamine-type stimulants constituted an increasing threat and that more efforts should be focused on both the supply of and the demand for such drugs, including preventive measures specifically targeting young people.

42. Another drug trend was the rise in the abuse of cannabis, which was erroneously perceived by young people as being less harmful than other drugs.

43. One representative expressed concern at the emerging problem of the use of online pharmacies for smuggling drugs across national boundaries. International cooperation and harmonization of national laws were needed, as no single country could tackle that new threat alone.

B. Action taken by the Commission

44. At its 1272nd meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session" (E/CN.7/2006/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Armenia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Croatia, Ecuador, Jordan, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/1.)

45. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session" (E/CN.7/2006/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, New Zealand,

Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/2.)

Chapter IV

Drug demand reduction

46. At its 1267th and 1268th meetings, on 15 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

"Drug demand reduction:

"(a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

"(b) World situation with regard to drug abuse."

47. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2006/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

48. The Director of the Division for Operations and Deputy Executive Director of UNODC made an introductory statement and audio-visual presentations were made by representatives of the Secretariat. Statements were made by the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Israel, Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Hungary, Belgium, Turkey, Ukraine, Japan, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Norway, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brazil and Mexico. Statements were also made by the observers for South Africa, Iraq and Denmark. An audio-visual presentation was also made by the observer for UNAIDS.

A. Deliberations

49. Appreciation was expressed for the documentation and presentations provided by the Secretariat. Most speakers reiterated that drug demand reduction was a vital pillar of the global response to the world drug problem, as part of a multidisciplinary, integrated and balanced approach and as a means of significantly reducing the harm caused to health and society. They also provided detailed information on the demand reduction activities that had been initiated in various countries following the adoption of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Action Plan (General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex).

50. Several speakers mentioned the problems involved in collecting information on drug abuse and recognized the importance of developing drug information systems in order to gain an accurate understanding of the situation. On the basis of the information available, they confirmed the drug abuse trends described by the Secretariat. One speaker outlined the problem of drug abuse in a post-conflict situation, while others drew attention to the problem of drug abuse in transit countries.

51. The Commission noted with satisfaction that several countries had been able to achieve positive and considerable results in the reduction of demand for various drugs; however, at the same time, concern was expressed at the increase in abuse of other drugs in certain regions. Several speakers pointed out that it was important

also to consider the abuse of psychoactive substances that were not currently under international control.

52. Several representatives highlighted the importance of primary prevention and the need to develop programmes and activities on the basis of successful experience. They mentioned, among other things, the importance of increasing public awareness of drug-related health risks, the risks posed by the abuse of psychoactive substances and related consequences. Young people were also mentioned as one of the most important groups to be targeted by prevention activities.

53. In relation to treatment and rehabilitation, several representatives stressed the need for and value of early detection and intervention activity and the importance of strengthening national and international cooperation among the various services that provided assistance to drug users and their families.

54. In the context of a comprehensive strategy to reduce demand for drugs, several representatives, alarmed by the situation with regard to HIV/AIDS, underlined the importance of reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse, such as HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases. Several speakers provided examples of programmes aimed at reaching drug abusers and providing them with information on the risks associated with drug abuse and on clean injecting equipment, substitution therapy, treatment and rehabilitation and other related services. In that context, some speakers underlined the leadership role of UNODC in the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations of UNAIDS in promoting action to combat HIV/AIDS in the context of comprehensive drug abuse prevention strategies.

55. A number of speakers emphasized that it was important to involve civil society, local communities and non-governmental organizations in the full range of drug demand reduction policy development, programme planning and implementation.

56. Scientific research in the field of drug abuse, the need for improved information and data collection for drug assessment and the evaluation of demand reduction initiatives were also recognized as important elements of concerted action by the international community to better assess and thus improve the world situation with regard to drug abuse.

57. One representative expressed concern at the situation in Afghanistan and the impact of illicit drug trafficking on transit and neighbouring countries affected by the increase in drug supply and problems related to drug abuse such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C infection. Injecting heroin abuse was increasing and a considerable change in the pattern of drug abuse was occurring. The supply and demand aspects of the drug problem in those countries deserved both increased attention and coordinated action by the international community.

58. Several representatives indicated that, at the global level, it was necessary for all countries, in particular those experiencing a high level of abuse of illicit drugs, to reinforce their action with regard to demand reduction. In that context, it was noted that the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Action Plan, as well as the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the

General Assembly (A/58/124, sect. II.A), were important guidelines to follow in efforts to reduce significantly the demand for illicit drugs.

B. Action taken by the Commission

59. At its 1272nd meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases" (E/CN.7/2006/L.8/Rev.2), sponsored by Angola, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/4.)

Chapter V

Illicit drug traffic and supply

60. At its 1269th and 1270th meetings, on 16 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 6 which read as follows:

"Illicit drug traffic and supply:

"(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

"(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

"(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

"(ii) Countering money-laundering;

"(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development."

61. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2006/3);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2006/4);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs (E/CN.7/2006/6);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue (E/CN.7/2006/7).

62. An introductory statement was made by the Director for Operations and Deputy Executive Director of UNODC. Statements were made by the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), the representative of Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Bolivia, Lebanon, Belgium, Ukraine, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Peru, Norway, the Sudan, Switzerland, Malaysia, Canada, Croatia, India and the United States. Statements were also made by the observers for Ecuador, Portugal, Bulgaria, Paraguay, Liechtenstein, Jordan, Indonesia and Azerbaijan.

A. Deliberations

63. A representative of the Secretariat made an audio-visual presentation on current trends in trafficking in illicit drugs worldwide and on the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. Delegates expressed their appreciation for the documentation presented under the item, as well as for the UNODC opium and coca

surveys and the *World Drug Report*. Those reports contributed to a better understanding of trends in illicit drug cultivation, production and trafficking at the regional and global levels. Appreciation was expressed to UNODC and the Government of Azerbaijan for the organization and hosting of the 40th session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Baku from 12 to 16 September 2005. The observer for Jordan informed the Commission about his Government's offer to host the next meeting of the Subcommission, in 2006.

64. Several delegations reported on their Government's efforts to combat trafficking in illicit drugs and informed the Commission about recent seizures of illicit drugs, arrests and other drug-related statistics. Reference was made to the high price States had to pay in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases had cost the lives of many young law enforcement officers engaged in combating drug trafficking. A number of speakers referred to the cooperation their States had provided to neighbouring States to enhance the capacity to combat drug trafficking.

65. Several speakers welcomed the choice of alternative development as the theme of the debate at the current session of the Commission and commended UNODC for its work in that field. The further enhancement of a comprehensive and balanced approach to tackling the drug problem that included alternative development, eradication, interdiction, public information and awareness-raising and demand reduction was recognized. Specific reference was made to the work being undertaken in Afghanistan to promote alternative livelihoods, as well as to the benefits of piloting projects offering microcredit assistance in that country.

66. Some speakers expressed the view that the Commission should support the extension of alternative development programmes to regions most affected by illicit cultivation of cannabis plants. Cannabis was considered to be a weak link in global drug control efforts. A number of speakers noted that further international cooperation in the field of alternative development should be provided to countries that had been affected by conflict or war in order to strengthen or resume their alternative development programmes.

67. In order to sustain the gains achieved in the reduction of cultivation of coca plants in the Andean region, some speakers noted the need to strengthen support to that subregion. The catalytic role played by UNODC in promoting alternative development, providing technical assistance and bringing alternative development concerns into the mainstream of broader national development agendas was underlined.

68. Other speakers drew attention to the fact that, for some indigenous groups in the areas of the Amazon and the Andes, coca leaf was an ancestral and sacred crop, a part of their religious beliefs, traditions and cultural identity. In that context, reference was made to the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1989.[73] One representative expressed the view that it would be necessary to reassess the way coca leaf was treated in Schedule I of the Single Convention of 1961, noting that coca leaf was only transformed into cocaine hydrochloride, sulphate and paste when subjected to chemical processing.

[73] ILO Convention C169.

69. Other speakers referred to the importance of taking environmental concerns into consideration when addressing illicit crop cultivation. Immediate attention was needed to address insufficient financial support to promote sustainable livelihoods. The damage caused through deforestation in areas being utilized for illicit crop cultivation was highlighted. It was noted that some countries that were engaged in alternative development programmes needed assistance to develop competitive alternative crops, to improve production processes and to enhance the legal and institutional frameworks as well as the provision of socio-economic infrastructure, which were elements required to address rural poverty in areas of illicit crop cultivation.

70. Appreciation was expressed for efforts by UNODC to provide support to farmers in areas immediately adjacent to the areas covered by the Office's alternative development projects, which had contributed to preventing the displacement of illicit crop cultivation. It was noted that alternative development had evolved over the last three decades and that the current integrated and multisectoral approach contributed to the sustainability of alternative development programmes. The lessons that had been learned could contribute to the formulation of preventive alternative development strategies.

71. Several speakers reported on the use of controlled deliveries as a means to dismantle drug trafficking operations and stressed the need to further improve and extend those measures. A number of obstacles to their successful implementation were highlighted, such as inadequate legislation, lack of training and insufficient equipment. UNODC was encouraged to develop guidelines on best practices in controlled delivery, including a list of competent authorities and effective techniques.

72. A number of speakers expressed concern about possible links between drug trafficking and terrorism, which could have an impact on regional stability.

73. Several speakers referred to the increased trafficking in precursor chemicals and called for the strengthening of law enforcement efforts, including increased border controls over the movement of such substances, and for greater emphasis on the detection of illicit laboratories. A number of representatives spoke of the measures their Governments had taken to develop cooperation partnerships with the chemical industry in order to establish related national databases on companies, products and contacts and to promote new investigative techniques such as chemical profiling. In that regard, speakers expressed their support for international joint enforcement initiatives, such as Operation Topaz and Operation Purple, and welcomed the benefits gained from specialist regional expert meetings on the control of precursor chemicals.

74. A number of speakers reported that production of and trafficking in Ecstasy was increasing and new production sites were emerging. Delegates reported a strong concentration of abuse of Ecstasy among young people and adults in a number of regions. Some speakers reported on the dismantling of significantly large production sites in Europe and South-East Asia and called for greater vigilance to be exercised over the movement of precursor chemicals.

75. Several speakers made the point that the issue of drug trafficking needed to be understood in a broader sense. The economic and social situation in a number of countries had contributed to an increase in drug trafficking, resulting in greater

availability, at lower prices, of illicit drugs such as heroin, which had contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS infection through injecting drug abuse.

76. Several speakers emphasized the importance of international cooperation and communication between law enforcement agencies in combating trafficking in illicit drugs. In that regard, the successful implementation of the container control programme of UNODC was recognized as a useful tool in assisting States to detect and combat drug trafficking, as well as in building information and operational networks. Such initiatives to exchange information and share resources and expertise, combined with best practices, were crucial and should be encouraged.

77. Several speakers expressed support for cooperation initiatives, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre and the Paris Pact initiative of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, which included concerted measures to limit trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan through West and Central Asia and Europe. The need for effective and better coordinated action in border management by law enforcement agencies was reiterated. Appreciation was expressed for the role of UNODC as a clearing house providing information on and analysis of action priorities in the most affected countries. The need to continue the collaborative efforts already under way between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and UNODC on drug-related issues was stressed.

78. Regarding the training of law enforcement officials, a number of States reported that they provided training for their own and foreign officers at their national and international training facilities. Reference was made to the UNODC computer-based training programme as a valuable tool to upgrade the skills of drug law enforcement officers.

79. Concern was expressed about the increased availability of cocaine in Europe, where in some cases cocaine had become the drug of choice among young people and was having a growing impact on public health.

80. Some speakers reported on the measures taken at the national level to curb the laundering of proceeds of drug trafficking and other forms of criminal activity. Capacity-building tools were needed for law enforcement staff and, in that context, appreciation was expressed for the UNODC computer-based training programme on money-laundering.

81. Several speakers expressed their appreciation to UNODC for its work in providing legislative assistance and enhancing international cooperation and commented in particular on the work undertaken together with the Government of Afghanistan. The importance of the need for ongoing and closer international cooperation and coordination among police, prosecutorial and judicial authorities was stressed by several speakers. Success stories were provided by several representatives, who highlighted the important role that international cooperation at the law enforcement and judicial levels could play in dismantling drug syndicates.

B. Action taken by the Commission

82. At its 1272nd meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Baku

Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century", based on a text submitted to the Commission by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (see E/CN.7/2006/4, para. 5). (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.)

83. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants" (E/CN.7/2006/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo and Zimbabwe. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.) Prior to the approval of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States made a statement, noting that the Commission had been informed that General Assembly resolution 59/160 contained a provision requiring extrabudgetary resources, so that, accordingly, language to that effect would not be necessary to make the draft resolution subject to the requirement for additional voluntary funds.

84. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan" (E/CN.7/2006/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Ukraine and Yemen. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.)

85. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection" (E/CN.7/2006/L.6/Rev.2), sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Egypt, Haiti, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV.) After the approval of the draft resolution, the representative of Bolivia stated that his Government had supported the draft resolution in the spirit of consensus, but noted that its language did not fully reflect the complexity of the issue of alternative development. For Bolivia, alternative development was evolving towards a concept of integrated and sustainable development that emphasized the human development dimension. Bolivia differentiated between licit coca cultivation for traditional consumption and illicit cultivation for purposes of drug trafficking.

86. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/2006/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, India, Norway, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, the Syrian Arab

Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution V.)

87. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Paris Pact initiative" (E/CN.7/2006/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Armenia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Azerbaijan, Canada, Croatia, Japan, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/5.)

88. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening cooperative international arrangements at the operational law enforcement level in order to disrupt the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2006/L.14/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/8.)

Chapter VI

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

89. At its 1263rd and 1264th meetings, on 13 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 7 (b), entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: International Narcotics Control Board".

90. For its consideration of item 7 (b), the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 (E/INCB/2005/1);

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2005/4).

91. An introductory statement was made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Arab Emirates, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Belgium, Switzerland, Turkey, Thailand, Croatia, the United States, Canada, Brazil and France. Statements were also made by the observers for the Netherlands and Denmark. The observers for the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior also made statements.

A. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005

92. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2005.[74] Regarding the first chapter of the report, entitled "Alternative development and legitimate livelihoods", he noted that past experience had shown that alternative development programmes must be complemented by access to services such as health, education and justice in order to be successful. Governments were urged to expand the concept of alternative development to include efforts to address the problems posed by cannabis and synthetic drugs and to apply the principles of alternative development in both rural and urban areas.

93. The President called on the Government of Afghanistan to be committed to enforcing its drug control strategy and to work closely with its partners in developing a comprehensive programme of alternative development and legitimate livelihoods, with a view to eliminating illicit opium production in the country.

94. The President drew the attention of the Commission to the increase in smuggling of drugs by mail, with Internet pharmacies often acting as the supplier and dealer for such shipments.

[74] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2.

95. The Commission was informed that, for the past 18 months, the International Narcotics Control Board has been examining the implementation by Governments of the action plans adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[75] with particular reference to areas relevant to the Board's mandate.

96. Appreciation was expressed to the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 2005. The importance of a comprehensive approach to alternative development, incorporating aspects of community development and sustainable social and economic development and preventive alternative development was acknowledged.

97. A number of representatives expressed their concern about the increasing abuse of ketamine and informed the Commission of new legislation and control measures that had been put in place in their countries. Governments were reminded that ketamine would be reviewed by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of WHO in March 2006.

98. The Commission noted the importance of prevention at all levels, from law enforcement to awareness campaigns and other demand reduction activities. It was agreed that civil society played a vital role in preventing drug abuse and trafficking.

99. Regarding the issue of supply of and demand for opiates used for medical purposes, the Commission welcomed the joint activities undertaken by WHO and the International Narcotics Control Board to facilitate the treatment of pain using opioid analgesics. Governments were urged to ensure that opioids were available to patients who required them.

100. Several representatives called for universal accession to and full implementation of the international drug control treaties. Governments were called upon to ensure that the provisions of the treaties were fully implemented, as traffickers might attempt to take advantage of any loopholes in national and international drug control measures.

101. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board in combating the smuggling of drugs by mail. Governments were urged to strengthen their national control measures by limiting the number of entry points for parcels and ensuring that regular and thorough searches of mail were conducted for illicit drug consignments.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

102. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the 2005 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.[76] The Commission thanked the Board for the comprehensive overview of the global trafficking situation and also for the new format of its report, which included for the first time information on patterns in licit trade in correlation with data on trafficking in precursors.

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[75] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A and E.

[76] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.6.

103. The importance of universal adherence to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[77] and of actions to be taken at the regional and international levels to effectively implement article 12 of that Convention was recognized by the Commission. Governments that had not yet done so were urged to ratify the Convention and implement its provisions as soon as possible. A number of Governments provided updated information on new precursor legislation and control measures in their countries.

104. It was noted that synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, were a serious threat currently being faced by the international community. It was stated that the illicit manufacture of those substances had recently spread beyond the countries initially affected by the abuse of those substances and that all regions were currently experiencing similar problems, fuelled by the ease of their manufacture and the availability of the required precursors. The International Narcotics Control Board had encouraged Governments to establish a global system of estimates for certain key precursors and pharmaceutical preparations containing those substances, to be used as an important tool in preventing diversions.

105. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the Board's new electronic system of pre-export notifications, which was being made available to all Governments, free of charge, as a quick and effective means of exchanging information on individual shipments in licit international trade. The timely exchange of such information had proved to be essential in identifying and preventing diversions. All Governments were encouraged to adopt the system as soon as possible.

106. It was noted that the investigation of cases of diversion or attempted diversion was also of considerable importance. Participants in Project Prism, the initiative aimed at addressing the diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants, emphasized the utility of a platform such as that to launch specific time-bound regional operations. The International Narcotics Control Board was also complimented on its role in initiating an assessment of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz. The assessment had resulted in the merger of the two operations into a single activity, Project Cohesion, which provided for the exchange of real-time information, backtracking investigations and regular evaluation of activities. It was noted that, as Project Cohesion was a recent initiative, additional information on the operating procedures should be distributed to participants.

107. In recognizing the crucial role of the International Narcotics Control Board in the international initiatives currently under way, the Commission was urged to ensure that sufficient resources were made available to the Board to ensure that it could continue in that role.

B. Action taken by the Commission

108. At its 1272nd meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs" (E/CN.7/2006/L.7/Rev.1),

[77] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/3.)

109. At same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Listing of ketamine as a controlled substance" (E/CN.7/2006/L.11/Rev.2), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Yemen. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/6.)

110. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils" (E/CN.7/2006/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Canada, Egypt, Ghana, Japan, Jordan, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 49/7.)

Chapter VII

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

111. At its 1270th meeting, on 16 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime".

112. For its consideration of item 8, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: towards a safer world (E/CN.7/2006/5-E/CN.15/2006/2).

113. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), South Africa, Canada, Mexico, Armenia, Norway and the United States.

Deliberations

114. The representative of the Secretariat reported on progress in developing an overarching strategy for UNODC pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14. He referred to the consultative processes undertaken in the period from January to March 2006, as well as the main pillars of the strategy.

115. Speakers welcomed the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2006/5-E/CN.15/2006/2) and noted with appreciation the continuous contribution UNODC had made in the interconnected areas of drug control, crime prevention and combating terrorism. In particular, UNODC was commended for its work on the development of an overarching strategy, including result-based management and budgeting, project-cycle management and evaluation. Those ongoing efforts were to be seen in the context of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), as well as the report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 2006 entitled "Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide" (A/60/692 and Corr.1).

116. Issues that were highlighted related to a need for an integrated and balanced approach, with a focus on the core mandate of UNODC, performance indicators for its project activities and reporting on results, all of which would increase accountability, oversight, integrity and transparency, resulting in greater credibility of UNODC, and would attract more "soft" earmarked and general-purpose funds. Alignment between the strategy and resources as part of the result-based approach ought to be fostered. Management reform and efficiency measures taken by UNODC were welcomed.

117. Several speakers welcomed steps taken by UNODC in the areas of human and financial resource management and information technology support. Further improvement in management would contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery.

118. From a strategic perspective, UNODC should concentrate on prevention, knowledge-building, the rule of law, policy and expert advice and support to making operational the international conventions in the areas of crime, drugs and terrorism. It was noted that, to be effective in its capacity-building role, UNODC would need to continue establishing and strengthening functional partnerships, including with the private sector and United Nations and other international organizations.

119. One speaker noted that UNODC should focus on the areas of its core mandates.

120. One representative suggested that the illicit cultivation of cannabis plants should be accorded greater urgency and priority through alternative development programmes. HIV/AIDS and drug abuse was another issue that required urgent and determined focus.

121. One speaker noted that a cross-cutting strategy needed to be informed by regional priorities, such as those cited in the Programme of Action 2006-2010, adopted by the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005.

122. One representative commended the work of UNODC in Afghanistan and Central Asia, as well as its programme against money-laundering, in particular efforts to combat the financing of terrorism.

Chapter VIII

Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

123. At its 1270th meeting, on 16 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body".

124. For its consideration of item 9, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretariat on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2008-2009 (E/CN.7/2006/9).

125. The Chairperson of the Commission made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Algeria, Nigeria, Canada and Norway.

Deliberations

126. In her statement, the Chairperson recalled the recommendation contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/CN.7/2005/13, para. 14) on the establishment of an informal or formal body to advise the Executive Director of UNODC. The Chairperson also recalled that the Commission, in its resolution 48/14,[78] had agreed that informal open-ended consultations should begin as soon as possible to facilitate exploration of the possibility of setting up a formal or informal intergovernmental consultative body. Consultations had been held within the extended bureau at its first and second meetings, held on 16 January and 6 February 2006, and at the first intersessional meeting of the Commission, held on 6 February 2006. The Chairperson had also undertaken informal consultations with the chairpersons of the regional groups, the Chairman of the Group of 77 and China, the representative of the European Union, as well as other interested delegations.

127. A diversity of views had emerged from those consultations. Some had expressed reservations on creating a new structure, others were concerned about the criteria to be followed in determining the membership and mandates of such a new structure. While there was general understanding of the need and willingness to strengthen the governing roles of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the cooperation and interaction between the two commissions, most Member States were hesitant about setting up a new structure and had suggested exploring whether existing structures could have the potential to serve that purpose.

128. Reference was made by a number of Member States to the possible advantages of an adequate framework for coordination between the two commissions in order to

[78] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 8* (E/2005/28/Rev.1), footnote 68.

strengthen the governing roles of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including on matters related to budgetary issues, the formulation of a long-term, overarching strategy for UNODC, as well as the provision of policy guidance. As to its format, speakers suggested several possibilities, including holding a meeting of "friends of the chairpersons" of the two commissions, a "joint extended bureau meeting" of the two commissions or a "joint open-ended extended bureau meeting" of the two commissions.

129. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs acknowledged with appreciation the consultations undertaken by the Chairperson and noted that further consultations were required. One speaker suggested that those consultations could be conducted by an intersessional working group to be established under the guidance of the extended bureau of the fiftieth session of the Commission.

130. Another speaker noted that the management reforms introduced by UNODC should be supported by enhanced coordination between the drug and crime programmes, as well as adequate guidance from Member States.

131. One representative, while recognizing the guidance provided by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and by the forthcoming Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, by the General Assembly and by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, among other bodies, considered that UNODC would benefit from enhanced guidance in terms of setting priorities in order to manage its broad mandate better. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should take a more rigorous role in that regard.

132. The holding of intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its extended bureau in the past year was appreciated, as it had improved the dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat and had assisted in the preparations for the sessions of the Commission.

133. One representative, referring to the thematic debate on alternative development, stated that different views existed on the concept of alternative development and proposed that further consideration be given to the setting up of a working group that would deal with the strategy of alternative development, including financial compensation, interdiction and eradication measures, on the basis of reliable indicators.

Chapter IX

Administrative and budgetary questions

134. At its 1270th and 1271st meetings, on 16 and 17 March 2006, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered agenda item 10, entitled "Administrative and budgetary questions".

135. For its consideration, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the strategic framework for the biennium 2008-2009 (E/CN.7/2006/9).

136. Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Norway, Australia, the United States, Nigeria and Canada. The Director of the Division of Management of the United Nations Office at Vienna/UNODC, also made a statement.

Deliberations

137. The representative of the Secretariat referred to the precarious financial state of the general-purpose funds of the drug programme of UNODC. He noted that various cost-saving and efficiency measures, as detailed in the consolidated budget of UNODC for 2006-2007 (E/CN.7/2005/12 and Add.1), had been implemented. Average annual general-purpose contributions to the drug programme of UNODC were $21 million from 1992 to 1998, compared with $16 million from 1999 to 2005, and were currently projected at $11.5 million for 2006. Special-purpose contributions had increased from a $43 million annual average (1992-1998) to $58 million (1999-2005). He also referred to the discussion on itemized cost recovery at the reconvened forty-eighth session of the Commission, noting that the itemized cost recovery proposal would still leave a gap between projected general-purpose income and expenditure in 2006, which would reduce the general-purpose fund balance from $6 million to $4.5 million by the end of the year, thus leaving insufficient funds to cover costs in the first half of 2007.

138. Several speakers referred to the preparation of the strategic framework for the biennium 2008-2009. One speaker noted that the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/430) had not been formally presented to the General Assembly for its consideration and that the Group of 77 and China had brought their concerns to the attention of the Secretary-General (see A/60/548) and referred to the importance of the Commission's reviewing the draft strategic framework prior to its submission to the Assembly. The same speaker welcomed the increase in the consolidated budget of UNODC for the biennium 2006-2007, compared with the previous biennium, noting that the decrease in general-purpose funds and the zero growth in the appropriation to UNODC from the regular budget of the United Nations for that period was resulting in a projected deficit in its core budget in 2006.

139. Another speaker underlined the need to ensure the highest standards of integrity and efficiency within the United Nations system. Institutional reform should include measures to improve internal oversight and accountability and identification of cost savings that could be allocated to high-priority programmes

and offices. In that connection, the review of mandates currently being implemented in the General Assembly and of the draft strategic framework for 2008-2009, to be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination, was awaited with interest. It was important to improve communication between donors and assisted countries to ensure that there was mutual understanding of priorities and available funding. Another speaker noted that improved collaboration between UNODC and other United Nations entities could contribute to reducing costs.

140. One speaker appreciated the initiative taken to engage in a dialogue on funding issues. In that context, he considered further progress in the formulation of an overarching strategy a priority for the months to come. To that end, he supported the suggestion put forward at the meeting of the extended bureau held on 15 March 2006 that joint meetings of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice could provide a coordination mechanism for integrated issues, such as the overarching strategy and the strengthening of the roles of the Commissions as governing bodies.

141. On the matter of charging local UNODC field office infrastructure costs to projects directly executed by such field offices, as reflected in the report on the reconvened forty-eighth session of the Commission,[79] it was recalled that the UNODC secretariat had briefed Member States on the issue in meetings held from 13 to 17 February 2006, as requested. Those briefings had demonstrated that there was a need to recover local field office costs in order to alleviate the precarious situation of general-purpose funds of the drug programme of UNODC.

142. The Commission therefore agreed that the cost factors and formulas to be used for itemized direct cost recovery from ongoing projects would be agreed on a project-by-project, donor-by-donor basis, taking into consideration the proportionate infrastructure requirements of the respective field office for each such project directly executed by UNODC, ensuring that that was in line with donors' financial regulations and that recovery of direct itemized costs did not duplicate charges already subject to recovery as project support costs.

[79] Ibid., footnote 69 and para. 11.

Chapter X

Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

143. At its 1271st meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission".

144. For its consideration of item 11, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda for its fiftieth session (E/CN.7/2006/L.1/Add.1).

145. Statements were made by representatives of the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Argentina, Canada, Chile and Algeria. The observer for Yemen also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

146. One speaker proposed that the thematic debate of the fiftieth session should focus on the misuse of the Internet involving substances controlled under the three international drug control conventions, while another suggested that the thematic debate should be on celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

147. One speaker suggested that, under the item entitled, "Illicit drug traffic and supply", the Commission should devote attention to the problem of cannabis. Another representative suggested that the item entitled "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", an exchange of information should take place on the work of other international organizations involved in drug control in order to improve coordination.

B. Action taken by the Commission

148. At the same meeting, the Commission approved a draft decision containing the provisional agenda for its fiftieth session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council on the understanding that the intersessional meetings of the Commission would finalize the provisional agenda following consideration of the above-mentioned proposals. (For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I.)

Chapter XI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session

149. At its 1272nd meeting, on 17 March 2006, the Commission considered agenda item 13, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2006/L.1 and Add.1-8).

150. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-ninth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Informal pre-session consultations

151. At its reconvened forty-eighth session, in December 2005, the Commission decided, in view of the reduced duration of its forty-ninth session, that that session would be preceded by informal pre-session consultations to consult on draft resolutions made available in advance.

152. One meeting of informal pre-session consultations, chaired by the second Vice-Chairman, Hans Lundborg (Sweden), was held on 10 March 2006, at which the Commission conducted a preliminary review of draft resolutions that had been submitted in advance of the session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

153. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-ninth session in Vienna from 13 to 17 March 2006. The Chairperson of the Commission opened the session. At its opening meeting, the Commission was addressed by the Chairperson of the Commission, the Executive Director of UNODC and the representatives of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Austria (on behalf of the European Union), Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States) and Georgia (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the GUAAM). Statements were also made by the Minister for Relations with the Parliament of Italy, the Minister to the President's Office and Chairman of the National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Minister of Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan. Statements were also made by the United States, Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

C. Attendance

154. The session was attended by representatives of 48 States members of the Commission. (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Niger, Tajikistan and Uganda were not represented.) Also attending were observers for other States Members of the United Nations and non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

D. Election of officers

155. In section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

156. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, immediately following the closure of its reconvened forty-eighth session, in December 2005, held the first meeting of its forty-ninth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairman and other members of the bureau.

157. On 8 December 2005, the Commission elected the following officers for its forty-ninth session:

Office	*Regional group*	*Elected officer*
Chairperson	Group of Eastern European States	Györgyi Martin Zanathy (Hungary)
First Vice-Chairperson	Group of Western European and other States	Hans Lundborg (Sweden)
Second Vice-Chairperson	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Milenko Skoknic Tapia (Chile)
Third Vice-Chairperson	Group of African States	Olawale Idris Maiyegun (Nigeria)
Rapporteur	Group of Asian States	Ali Hajigholam Saryazdi (Islamic Republic of Iran)

158. A group composed of the Chairpersons of the five regional groups (the representatives of Azerbaijan, Chile, India, Kenya and the Netherlands), as well as the representative of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), was established to assist the Chairperson of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991.

During the forty-ninth session of the Commission, the extended bureau met on 13 and 15 March 2006 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

159. At its 1263rd meeting, on 13 March 2006, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2006/1), which had been finalized at the intersessional meetings of the Commission pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2005/250 of 22 July 2005. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate: alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue.

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

5. Drug demand reduction:

   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

      (ii) Countering money-laundering;

      (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

* * *

11. Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session.

F. Documentation

160. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex II.

G. Closure of the session

161. At the 1272nd meeting, on 17 March 2006, closing statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC, the representative of Austria (on behalf of the European Union), and the Chairperson of the Commission.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Algeria	Taous Feroukhi, Salah Abdenouri, Thouraya Benmokrane, Farid Djerboua, Badre Eddine Chemini
Argentina	José Ramón Granero, Eugenio María Curia, Gabriel Abboud, Norma Vallejo, Lila Roldán Vásquez, Gabriel Eduardo Parini, Ariadna Viglione, Gustavo Caffarone, Miguel Zacarías, Laura Elena Jaccazio
Australia	Jenny Hefford, Deborah Stokes, Mark Ney, Keith Evans, Margaret Hamilton, Mark Payne, Cath Patterson, Karen Price, Craig Harris, Craig Lindsay, Gaynor Shaw, Nicola Rosenblum, Peter Patmore
Austria	Thomas Stelzer, Johann Fröhlich, Franz Pietsch, Wolfgang Spadinger, Fritz Zeder, Ingrid Wörgötter, Christian Kroschl, Gerhard Stadler, Johanna Schopper, Dominik Habitzl, Raphael Bayer, Wolfgang Pfneiszl, Christian Mader, Brigitte Pfriemer, Claudia Rafling, Maria Steinbauer, Michael Dressel, Christoph Klose, Stephanie Orel, Smera Rehman
Belgium	Philippe Nieuwenhuys, Raymond Yans, Claude Gillard, Bernard Vandenbosch, Kurt Doms, Céline Romijn, Jochen De Vylder
Bolivia	Felipe Ladislao Cáceres García, Horacio Bazoberry Otero, Félix Barra Quispe, Dionisio Núñez, Froilán Castillo, Sergio Olmos Uriona, Julio Mollinedo Claros
Brazil	Celso Marcos Vieira de Souza, Paulo Roberto Yog de Miranda Uchoa, Marcos Vinicius Pinta Gama, Carmen Lidia Richter Ribeiro Moura, Robson Robin da Silva, Anisio Soares Vieira, Pedro Gabriel Godinho Delgado, Maria Feliciana Ortigao, Francisco Cordeiro, Indiara Concalves, Ivo Brito, Paulina Duarte, Gabriela Teixeira, Kleber Pessoa de Melo, Carlos Eduardo da Cunha Oliveira, Nara Zilda Fonseca Schuller
Cameroon	Alexandre Bahanag Bassong, Flore Ndembiyembe, André Tchoussi, Marie Therese Ngo Ndombol

* Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger, Tajikistan and Uganda were not represented at the session.

Canada	Beth Pieterson, Marie Gervais-Vidricaire, Carole Bouchard, Jennifer Irish, Mark Richardson, Julie Mugford, Allan Lockwood, Marilena Bassi, Yves Beaulieu, Murray Finnerty, Michel Perron, Janet Lam
Chile	Milenko Skoknic Tapia, Rodrigo Espinoza Aguirre, Eduardo Schott Stolzenbach, María Soledad Weinstein, Carlos Andrés Salgado Riveros, Perfecto Germán Ibarra, María Teresa Espejo, René Lobos Cofré, María Paz Mendía, Guillermo Valenzuela Meneses
Colombia	Rosso José Serrano Cadena, Ciro Alfonso Arévalo Yepes, Juan Carlos Vives Menotti, Victoria Eugenia Restrepo, Yesid Castillo, Martha Irma Alarcón López, Martha Ballesteros Prieto, Enrique Maruri, Julián Pinto Galvis
Croatia	Bernardica Juretic, Vladimir Matek, Ranko Vilovic, Dubravka Vlasic-Plese, Ivana Halle, Darko Dundovic, Jandre Saric, Marina Kuzman, Neven Mikec, Igor Michael Antoljak, Sanja Mukulic, Lidija Vugrinec
Cuba	Roberto Díaz Stolongo, Norma Goicoechea Estenoz, Rafael Fernández Pérez, José L. Galván Pérez, Leonor Enríquez Menéndez, Luis Prado García, María C. Balaguer Labrada, Nilo E. Rodríguez Moral
France	François Xavier Deniau, Didier Jayle, Jean-Pierre Vidon, Pierre Thenard, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Eric Wiart, Claude Girard, François Poinsot, Chantal Gatignol, Stéphane Lucas, Claude Paris, Pierre Arnaud Chouvy, François Pellerin, Olivia Diego, Pascale Laurent, Jouanah Ghori
Germany	Sabine Bätzing, Herbert Honsowitz, Werner Sipp, Werner Köhler, Martina Hackelberg, Carola Lander, Christoph Kohlmeyer, Susanne Conze, Annette Rohr, Karl-Heinz Dufner, Herbert Bayer, Harald Arm, Christoph Berg, Natalie Bartelt, Petra Arnhold, Lenka Krsikova
Guatemala	Alejandro Manuel Palomo Tejeda, Luis Alberto Padilla, Sandra Noriega, Sylvia Wohlers de Meie
Hungary	Katalin Felvinczi, Györgyi Martin Zanathy, Hanna Páva, Ákos Topolánszky, Péter Katócs, Miklós Lévay, Hedvig Zajzon-Boruzs, Attila Zimonyi, Ágnes Ratalics, Brigitta Gyebnár, Gyöngyvér Völgyes, Gábor Pető, Balázs Molnár, Emese Petrányi, Zoltán Márk Petres, Zsolt Bunford
India	Sundeep Khanna, Rakesh Singh, H. V. Chauhan, B. Bhamathi, R. K .S. Joshi, P. V. Subba Rao

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Fadahossein Maleki, Sabdolreza Mesri, Rassoul Dinarvand, Mohammad Ebrahim Nekonam, Mahmoud Barimani, Ali Saryazdi, Hamidreza Hosseinabadi, Mostafa Ghanadha, Seyed Mahmoud Mirzamani, Seyed Hassan Pour-Vellayati, Hamidreza Rafippor Teherani, Reza Farrakhnejad, Amir Abbas Malekjalali
Israel	Haim Messing, Ruth El-Roy, Ori Yardeni
Italy	Carlo Giovanardi, Gabriele de Ceglie, Carlos Gualdi, Luigi Tivelli, Raffaele Lombardo, Pietro Soggiu, Alessandro Azzoni, Stefano Dambruoso, Diego Petriccione, Carlo Barbini, Alessandro Mastrogregori, Carmine Corvo, Giusto Sciacchitano, Enrico Valvo, Serena Ziliotto, Elena Zappalorti, Adriana Retacchi, Mauro Antonelli, Danielle Fabrizi, Silvia Zanone, Nicola Antonio Laurelli, Giovanni Cangelosi, Francesca Sommella
Jamaica	Woodrow Smith
Japan	Yukiya Amano, Shigeki Sumi, Akinori Tsuruya, Kazuhito Kondo, Tetsuya Uzawa, Tsuyoshi Matori, Sadao Nakao, Satomi Konno, Shin Miyajima, Hiroki Takeuchi, Uichiro Nakano, Naoyuki Yasuda
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soubahn Srithirath, Kou Chansina
Lebanon	Samir Chamma, Michel Chakour, Kabalan Frangieh, Samia Ghazzaoui
Madagascar	Jean-Paul Rakotonarivo, Clarah Andrianjaka
Malaysia	Mukhtar Ismail, Rajmah Hussain, Noor Rashid Ibrahim, Siti Aida Abdullah, Rosli Md. Ali, Pnor' Azam Mohd Idrus
Mexico	José Luis Herrera Esquivel, Patricia Espinoza Cantellano, Cristóbal Ruiz Gaytán López, Eduardo Jaramillo Navarrette, Víctor Manuel Guiza Cruz, Fausto Armando Vivanco Castellanos, David Cortés Gallardo
Myanmar	Hkam Awng, Than Soe, Khine Myat Chit
Namibia	Kalumbi Shangula, B. U. Katjiuongua, Daniel R. Smith, Maria Kaakunga, D. J. Tjiho, B. A. De Klerk, Collin Ob Namalambo
Nigeria	Ahmadu Giade, Olawale Maiyegun, Ngozi Oguejiofor, Mu'azu Umar, T. A. Arilesere, M. O. Alabi, Alhassan Hussain

Norway	Anne-Sofie Trosdahl Oraug, Lars Meling, Anne S. O. Sagabraten, Gabrielle Welle-Strand, Alf Bergesen, Torstein Holand, Torbjorn Bekke, Ole Lundby, Kamilla H. Kolshus, Mari Spidsberg Gronnesby
Peru	Nils Ericsson Correa, Harry Belevan MacBride, Carlos Olivo Valenzuela, Julio Balbuena López Alfaro, Carmen Azurín Araujo, Denisse Luyo López, Carla Vaccarella
Poland	Piotr Jablonski, Bogdan Swieczkowski, Daniel Dudek, Maciej Florkiewicz, Marcin Kolakowski, Katarzyna Kraj-Szostak, Waldemar Krawczyk, Klaudia Palczak, Dominika Krois
Republic of Korea	Chang-Beom Cho, Chong-Hoon Kim, Jun-Myeong Lee, Byun-Doo Kim, Hyoung-Joong Kim, Young-Woo Yoon, Ju-Hyoung Lee, Tae-Ick Cho, Kwang-Yong Chung, Sujin Cho, Ho-Jin Jin, Hoon-Jae Lee, Ho-Dong Kim
Russian Federation	Anatoly E. Safonov, Alexey A. Rogov, Alexander V. Fedorov, Eugeny D. Dedkov, Sergey V. Gorlenko, Alexander V. Fedulov, Olga V. Mirolyubova, Oleg V. Krylov, Andrey I. Tsibulsky, Igor I. Andreitshev, Natalya M. Nikolaeva, Sergey I. Kozlov, Igor V. Mosin, Sergey A. Ryabov, Elena L. Mitrofanova, Lyudmila A. Smirnova, Vladimir A. Telegin, Julia A. Karagod
Saudi Arabia	Omar Mohamed Kurdi, Mohammed bin Abdulaziz Al Feraih, Fahad bin Affas Al-Othaibi, Saad bin Mohammed El Garani, Adel bin Saleh Al Sheikh, Ziyad Bin Yousuf Al Yousuf, Abdullah bin Mohammed Al Sharqi, Naif bin Obaid Al Harbi, Jamal Nasef
Senegal	Ahmadou Tall, Cheikh Tidiane Sall
Sudan	Khalid Bashir Khalid
Sweden	Hans Lundborg, Ralf Löfstedt, Åsa Gustafsson, Helena Rosén, Angela Öst, Bengt-Gunnar Herrström, Christina Gynnå, Lisa Donlau, Torgny Svennungsson
Switzerland	Rudolf Schaller, Martin Strub, David Best, Elizabeth Heer, Simon Pidoux, Caroline Bodenschatz, Michel Rütimann

Thailand	Adisak Panupong, Krisna Polananta, Watcharapol Prasarnrajkit, Somchai Charanasomboon, Narangsant Preerakij, Aditep Panjamanond, Boonruang Triruangworawit, Pithaya Jinawat, Paisal Puangniyom, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Chariya Sintapananon, Kraiwin Wattanasin, Karntimcn Ruksakiati, Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Mathurawee Wisuthakul
Turkey	Ahmet Ertay, Sibel Muderrisoglu, Ahmet Pek, Cem Cehdioglu, Umit Edremitli, Ismail Centinbas, Oktay Tanju Sel, Berrin Gursoy, Ceren Serbest, Halil Akar, Oznur Sevim Evranosoglu, Ali Gevenkiris, Sukru Yildiz, Ramazan Ulus, Ercan Ugurcan, Mustafa Sahin
Ukraine	V. Pidbolyachnyi, V. Yevdokimov, R. Moiseyenko, Andreyev, I. Grynenko, A. Viyevskyi, O. Ilnytskyi
United Arab Emirates	Abdullah Naqabi, Abdul Rahman bin Hafeth, Abdul Rahman Al Owais, Obaid Al Shamsi, Ali Al Shamsi
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Peter Jenkins, Stephen Wright, Gabriel Denvir, James Marmion, Alison Crocket, Steve Askham, Sara Skodby, Giles Dickson, Annabel Bolt-Orr, Robin Gorna, Jeremy Sare, Sharon Boyle, David Edward Mansfield, Stephen Moore
United States of America	Gregory L. Schulte, Thomas Schweich, George Glass, Eric Rubin, Richard Baum, Christine Cline, Thomas Coony, Denise Curry, David E. Hohman, James R. Hunter, T. David Johnston, Laura McKechnie, Eric Peterson, Virginia P. Prugh, Wayne Raabe, Karina Krame Rapposelli, Christine A. Sannerud, Al Santos, June Sivilli, Howard Solomon, C. Scott Thompson, Heather von Behren
Zambia	Encyla Sinjela, Alfonso Zulu

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

Entities represented by observers

Palestine

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations bodies and joint United Nations programmes

International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

World Health Organization, World Bank, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Andean Community, Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, Gulf Cooperation Council, League of Arab States, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Organization of American States, Pompidou Group, European Commission

Other entities maintaining permanent observer offices

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations represented by observers

General consultative status: International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International,

Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Association pour la collaboration globale, Central and Eastern European Harm Reduction Network, Crime Stoppers International, Drugscope, European AIDS Treatment Group, European Union of Women, Fondazione San Patrignano, Institute for Policy Studies, International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, International Association of Lions Clubs, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Police Association, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Mentor Foundation, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Open Society Institute, Pax Romana, Salvation Army, World Federation of Therapeutic Communities

Roster: Nurses Across the Borders, Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan

Annex II

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-ninth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2006/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
E/CN.7/2006/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1	5 (b)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2006/3	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2006/4	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2006/5-E/CN.15/2006/2	8	Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: towards a safer world
E/CN.7/2006/6	6 (b)	Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
E/CN.7/2006/7	3 and 6 (b) (iii)	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue
E/CN.7/2006/8	9	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body and securing assured and predictable voluntary funding
E/CN.7/2006/9	10	Note by the Secretariat on the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2008-2009
E/CN.7/2006/L.1 and Add.1-8	15	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session
E/CN.7/2006/L.2/Rev.1	6 (b) (iii)	Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants: revised draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2006/L.3/Rev.1	6	Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.4/Rev.1	4	Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.5/Rev.1	4	Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.6/Rev.2	6 (b) (iii)	Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.7/Rev.1	7	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.8/Rev.2	5 (b)	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.9/Rev.1	6	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.10/Rev.1	6	Paris Pact initiative: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.11/Rev.2	7	Listing of ketamine as a controlled substance: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.12		[*Withdrawn*]
E/CN.7/2006/L.13/Rev.1	7 (d)	Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2006/L.14/Rev.1	6 (b) (i)	Strengthening cooperative international arrangements at the operational law enforcement level in order to disrupt the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs: revised draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2006/CRP.1	6 (a)	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities
E/CN.7/2006/CRP.2	5	Summary report of the Expert Workshop on Measuring Progress in Demand Reduction, held in Vienna from 31 October to 2 November 2005
E/CN.7/2006/CRP.3	3	Report of the Informal Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna on 12 and 13 December 2005
E/CN.7/2006/CRP.4	4	A road map to the review of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, to be held in 2008: non-paper by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime